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THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC					
APRIL 1850.	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	MOON sets	High water
20 SATURDAY,	6 16	6 44	2 2	2 4	
21 SUNDAY,	5 16	6 44	2 43	3 0	
22 MONDAY,	5 13	6 47	3 20	3 53	
23 TUESDAY,	5 12	6 48	3 54	4 45	
24 WEDNESDAY,	5 11	6 49	4 25	5 35	
25 THURSDAY,	5 8	6 51	4 56	6 28	
26 FRIDAY,	5 8	6 52	rises,	7 12	

Full Moon 26th day, 6th hour 35m. morning.

POETRY.

THE BRIDAL EVE.

She'll be a bride to-morrow!
The village is astir;
Old dames, and men and maidens,
They talk of nought but her!
They look upon the sunset,
And speak the marrow fine,
For the bride she hath good luck, they say,
On whom the sun doth shine!
And the laughing, brawny ringers
Are drinking to the peel,
With which upon the morrow,
The old church tower shall reel
In honor of the bridal!

She'll be a bride to-morrow!
The evening sunset sheds
A glory on the shaven grass
And on the flower beds,
And on the dark-green cedars,
That come athwart the light,
And on the temple in the wood
With marble pillars white,
And fountain, grove, and wilderness,
A joyful aspect wear;
The dulceter passer-by can feel,
Some present joy is there—
Some joy like this great bridal!

She'll be a bride to-morrow!
The guests are thronging in,
And the grave, punctilious father,
Is busied 'mong the kin;
With a brave old English welcome,
He maketh them right glad,
As if, than of these kindred,
No other thought he had;
But he thinketh on the dowry,
All counted out in gold!
And he thinketh on the bridegroom's lands,
Those manors rich and old,
Which dignify the bridal!

She'll be a bride to-morrow!
Like Christmas-flowers in bloom,
The stiff-browed maiden aunts,
Sit in some inner room;
And the portly mother sweet accord
Of grace to all doth show;
And like one greatly satisfied,
She moveth too and fro;
White roses, bridal favors,
She knoweth where they be,
And cake-piled silver baskets,
All under lock and key,
To come forth to the bridal!

She'll be a bride to-morrow!
There's gladness in her heart,
An' with her young bride-maidens
She sitteth all apart;
No thought of after sorrow,
Hath shaded o'er her brow,
She liveth in the joyfulness,
That is but tokened now,
The yet more joyful morrow,
With bashful, blissful sighs,
And he, the handsome bridegroom,
Looking love into her eyes!
Oh, happy be that bridal!

AGRICULTURAL.

Wet Lands and Lime.

Or this the owners of wet lands may rest assured, that if he desires to derive essential benefit to his lands from the application of lime he must first drain such as may be wet of all superabundance of water. Such lands as sustain water upon their surface soil, as to be incapable of being plowed except in a condition of mortar, are but little if any benefitted by applications of lime, because instead of becoming intimately mixed with the soil, the lime forms into hard cakes, becomes deprived of the power of performing its chemical offices, and, therefore remains in a state of inertia, incompetent to do good. But if such lands be thoroughly relieved of their excess of water, then plowed and the lime applied, its action will become apparent and salutary; as it so happens, that such lands are generally filled with large quantities of vegetable remains, which from being long chilled by the presence of water, and excluded from the influence of air, are inert and afford but little of any nutriment to the cultivated plants. But change their condition, draw off the water, admit the ingress of air to warm up the earth, and apply lime, and you at once furnish the leaven that will work up this raw material into food for plants—make fields that were incapable of growing any but the sour grasses, competent to grow any crop whatever—make fields that were from their stiffness, killing to man and beast, friable and pleasurable to work, and above you cut off the sources of malaria and disease, and ensure health to your family. When we speak of Lime, we mean to include marl in the phrase, and so desire to be understood, and as to any difference between Stone or Oyster shell lime, we are free to confess that we give the preference to the latter—though both are good, the latter we hold to be the best, because of the phosphate of lime or bone earth, which it contains—a substance, which, we think will also be found in nearly all shell marl, and which we believe, greatly enhances their value.—*American Farmer.*

A STRIKE.—The sash and blind makers of New York city are on a strike.

SELECTED TALES.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

From Graham's Magazine, for May.

BY C. F. ASHMEAD.

There is a game,
A frivolous and foolish play,
Wherewith we while away the day.—Bacon.

THE Lady Arabella H— was the reigning belle and beauty of a court not excelled, in the long annals of its previous history, for accomplished and fascinating women.—Many stars of no little magnitude, sparkled in the regal diadem of female loveliness, but she outshone them all. In the graces of her person, in wit, in accomplishments, she appeared without a competitor—not to say without a rival. Her own sex reluctantly yielded the palm to her indisputable pretensions, and the other fondly crowned her with its leaves. She was the Venus of the day.

Countless suitors knelt at her feet—from the gay nobleman to the grave statesman—for in the versatility of her attractions lay some charm for all. But the lady was strangely cold to the accents of love. One gallant after another retired with his suit rejected, and despair in his heart; and it might have been believed that the exquisite temple of her form enshrined a soul callous to the passion it was so peculiarly fitted to inspire.

A brilliant ball was in progress. It was graced by the presence of royalty, and the arrangements and decorations were worthy of the distinguished visitors. Beauty and fashion, and taste, conspired to lend a magic to the festive scene. Conspicuous among the admired of her sex shone the graceful figure of Lady Arabella H. Her loveliness on this evening surpassed itself; and there was a languishing tenderness in her eye that bespoke a softer mood than her wont, and lent hope once more to her despairing suitors. With renewed energy, these crowded around her to seek her smiles, while new aspirants for her gracious favor added the need of their respective homage. One gallant alone remained aloof from the idol of universal worship. This was the young Lord R—, remarkable for his handsome person, his general accomplishments, and more than all, his noble soul. It was but recently that he had appeared at court after an absence abroad. On his first return, he had seemed to share in the fascination caused by the charms of the Lady Arabella. But by degrees, he had shunned her society; and on this evening, he evidently avoided passing within the charmed circle of her blandishments. His very glances appeared schooled to prevent their resting on her, as he stood dejectedly within the door, with his eyes cast upon the ground.

"What aileth thee, my lord, that thou holdest to-night beyond the attraction of yonder dazzling orb?" inquired Sir Charles G—, advancing close beside him.

"I may not approach without being singled by its fire, from which I have already suffered more than enough for my happiness."

"By my troth, then the star is resolved to approach thee: for lo! the lady nears us now, and takes her station not far from thy side, attended by some of her satellites."

Lord R. did not trust himself a single glance to ascertain the correctness of the assertion; but turned his face toward the ante-room.

"Thou art too diffident of thyself," continued Sir Charles. "Attack the peace of the haughty belle even as she hath thine, and she will surrender her hand at thy discretion."

"You flatter, my friend. How dare I to entertain hope, when so many have been rejected by her with less than indifference? Nay, there remains no alternative for my happiness save to shun her altogether."

A stifled sigh here arrested the attention of the speakers, and the fair being who was the subject of their remarks passed within the door-way in which they stood. She leaned on the arm of a young nobleman who regarded her with looks of anxiety.—A sudden indisposition had that instant seized her, and she was retiring to seek her recovery apart from the crowd.

"Leave me here alone," said she to her companion, when they had reached the recess of a window in the ante-room. "It is but a slight faintness, and I shall be myself again presently."

The gallant obeyed, and the lady occupied the ante-room in solitude.

Giving way to a burst of tears, she murmured—

"Alas! he whom alone I love of all that seek my hand hath declared that he will in future shun me altogether, and yet the very declaration implies that he is not indifferent

to me. Untoward fate! how hast thou permitted a misapprehension so cruel!"

A succession of sobs interrupted her voice and her soliloquy sunk into inaudible words. But her unhappy train of thought continued, and she remained a considerable time with her emotion deepening rather than diminishing.

At length, by an effort, she recovered in some measure her self-possession. The surprise her absence from the dancers would occasion now suggested itself to her mind, and she had arisen for the purpose of re-joining them, when two persons entered the ante-room.

The projection of the window hid her from their observation; and it was fortunate for her that this was the case; for, on recognizing in one of the intruders the graceful figure and handsome countenance of Lord R., her former emotion returned with increased violence. Smothering her sensation to prevent her attracting their attention until the effort almost choked her, she sank back again upon her seat, where the damask window-curtains afforded her an effectual screen from discovery.

Entirely unconscious of her presence, the two gallants drew a small side-table near the window, and sat down to a game of draughts.

The gentleman who accompanied Lord R. was the same with whom he had been conversing, and he had, with the charitable design of diverting his friend's melancholy mood, suggested a trial against himself of the noted skill of Lord R. of the game in question—he being himself also a scientific and accomplished player.

They went through five or six successive games, and Lord R. was every time the winner.

As they played, the Lady Arabella whose situation gave her an opportunity of viewing the board, though, as has been said, it was such as to prevent her being herself observed, gradually became interested in the moves, enlisting all her sympathies on the side of the successful combatant.

"Conquered completely," said Sir Charles at length, pushing back the board and rising from the table.

"You are more than a match for me, and yet I have ever been counted no mean player."

"I have never met any one to beat me since the first dozen games I played as a tyro," replied Lord R., as he followed the example of the other in leaving the table, and linking his arm within that of his friend they made their exit from the apartment.

It was not until some time after their departure that our heroine arose from the seat she occupied. But when she did so, it would have seemed, from her countenance, that some bright and sanguine idea had struck her, possessing the power to dispel her previous desponding state of mind.

When she again appeared in the ball-room, Lord R. had quitted the scene.—But her hope, whatever it was, evidently extended beyond the present into the future; and the reader, who is acquainted with her sentiments, may augur, from the beaming smiles which throughout the remainder of the evening she shed around her—too bright to be the result of aught else than heartfelt confidence and joy—that she had discovered some delicate mode of communicating her preference for him whose love for her, the words she had so lately heard from his own lips, left her no room to doubt.

The Lady Arabella suddenly grew extraordinarily partial to a pleasing, though not heretofore engrossing amusement. Hoyle had not at that day been published; but practice was her teacher, and she became an astonishing adept at Draughts. A passion emanating from so admired a source soon spread throughout the court circle, until checker-boards took the place of dancing and music, and conversation, in every festive concourse. For the remainder of the season, nothing else was in vogue. The ball-room continued empty, the drama remained unnoticed and the worshippers at the shrine of Pleasure sought her only at the table of the fashionable game. The lady who was skillful at draughts, was deemed something more worthy to aspire to distant rivalry with the Lady Arabella, and the man who excelled at the same, was thought more fitting to become, however unsuccessful, her suitor.

The excitement in the metropolis, caused by the retirement of lords and ladies to their country residences, was at height; and a succession of delicious days witnessed the arrival of a party of the first noblemen of the realm of the castle of—

This castle was beautifully situated on the margin of a winding lake, surrounded by the most bewitching and graceful mountain scenery. Art, moreover, lent its aid to increase the attractions of the spot, and gardens, groves, grottos, arbors, and fountains, appeared at every turn in rich and useful variety. It was a residence worthy of a divinity. And such, indeed, Fortune had placed in, for the magnificent domain was the inheritance of the father of the Lady Arabella, while his daughter was the goddess of the place.

It was a singular mandate which here congregated around her the chivalry of the day. She had caused it to be known that she desired her suitors, one and all, against her own, at the late fashionable game of draughts. He who should prove her successful antagonist, the proclamation declared, was to take his revenge in claiming her hand. Three months had been given them for practice, and the time had at length expired. The aspirants day by day were arriving in numbers, and the castle became filled with guests.

England might well have been proud of the flower of her manhood, as they showed on this occasion. Stately and stalwart forms, and haughty brows, and eyes of intellectual fire, were to be seen among the motley but graceful crowd.

At length, the day which limited any further arrivals dawned. It was the same that was to decide the fate of those visitors already assembled.

At an early hour, clad in a dress of simple white, with a bodice of blue satin, the Lady Arabella descended among her palpitating guests.

"I am ready, gentlemen," said she, with one of her radiant smiles. "I will retire to the adjoining colonnade, and let him who wishes to make the first trial join me there. When a single game with him is over, another can take his place. There is but one suggestion I would make," she added, "which is, that those who are deemed the most skillful players remain until the last." So saying, she turned and departed.

The colonnade which the Lady Arabella had thus dedicated to the singular contest, was situated so as to receive the breeze from the neighboring lake. A fountain of pure water, placed near, likewise contributed to refresh the atmosphere, while the picturesque mountain scenery in the distance delighted the eye, and the songs of birds in an adjoining grove made melody to the ear.

After a few moment's consultation among her suitors, our heroine was speedily followed into this pleasing retreat, first by one and then by another in rapid succession.—The only interruption the routine experienced was that caused by the necessity of her taking some refreshment. In this manner, the day wore away, and each of her antagonists retired in turn, crest-fallen and vanquished.

It was almost twilight, and there remained now but one gallant to be tested. He had unanimously been voted the best player present; and had therefore, according to the Lady Arabella's suggestion, been preceded by all his companions. As he entered the colonnade with an embarrassed, though graceful step, the lady blushed, and her eyes grew soft and tender. Intent upon the great stake before him, these indications were lost upon the nobleman, who took his seat at the board. In fact, he scarcely trusted himself with more than a glance at the fair being opposite him, lest the dazzling vision should disarm his skill.

But for the first time throughout the day, the gentle combatant played carelessly.—Her eyes were riveted upon the countenance of her opponent, rather than as previously, fixed upon the board. Her moves seemed made without a foresight, resembling those of a beginner more than an adept, and she failed to crown a single king. In a word, the meaneast antagonist might have won the game at issue, and in a quarter of an hour her opponent gained an easy victory.

"Dare I," asked he—gathering suspicion of a preference on her part, which alone could have led to this result, after the skill she had previously manifested towards his rivals—"dare I presume to claim the rich reward?"

His voice grew lower—he drew his chair to her side, and ventured to raise his eyes to her countenance. It beamed sweet affection; and as she extended her hand to meet his, the nobleman grasped the treasure as one which that gesture made willingly and confidently his own.

The victorious gallant was Lord R., and ere another winter, the Lady Arabella H— became his bride. Draughts went out of fashion in the beau monde, but, during their hours of privacy, the game continued, throughout their life-time, a favorite recreation of the happy pair whom it was instrumental in bringing to a blissful union.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT shall we say of the music of the opera? We are far from being insensible to its charms, and the refining influence it exerts upon the taste of the adult, but can by no means assent to its good influence upon the girl. It is the highest expressions of the language of passion, and as such cannot but be adapted to that premature development of that system so completely under the influence of passionate emotion. That opera music is suggestive of higher thoughts and emotions, we freely admit, and believe that intellectual adults may enjoy it with propriety; but we ought not to forget those high intellectual abstractions that may refine the intellect of the adult, are produced by the action of two senses, equally suggestive of earlier and stronger emotions of its sensual character in those whose years have not allowed material for thought and comparison.

The piano, with judiciously selected vocal music, is not liable to so great an objection; that instrument is certainly adapted for early instruction in the rudiments of music and patience; it is only to be regretted that it is often made the means of injury to the health of the learner, by occupying too much of her attention, too frequently under the instruction of a teacher who seems unsuspicious of the existence of fingers or wrist joints, or that the back bone is composed of vertebrae. The bent position in which a delicate or scrofulous child is compelled to sit for hours, practising a distasteful task, when nature cries aloud for air, exercise and mirth, (merely to please the aspirations of a vulgar mother, or needy and incompetent teacher, and when frequently there is not a reasonable hope of the wretched child attaining the age of puberty,) forces upon us the conviction that it plays a prominent part in the early sacrifice of female life; indeed we consider it may fairly be classed with the needle in its pernicious results; a single hour for a strong one, or a half hour for a delicate child, is all that should be devoted at one time to this agreeable but dangerous

Dancing, an accomplishment admirably adapted to the promotion of gracefulness and health, is too often made the means of developing impurity of tastes in the young. That charming union of dignity and grace, so observable in the movements of that elegant dance of our ancestors, the minuet, serves by contrast to show the sensual and impure character of some of the others; a few of the modern dances are also well adapted for the young. It is deeply to be regretted that we have so far forgotten our national dignity as to import the lascivious dances of the French capital, for they are neither adapted to the health nor mental purity of our children.

The excessive indulgence in the dance in over-heated ball rooms is productive of some of the worst results brought under medical notice, and is one of the principal causes of ill health in our young women. If the other branches of education were invested with that charm that might be imparted to them by competent instructors, the dance would not hold the youthful mind in such absolute subjection. The nervous exhaustion attendant upon committing to memory long and absurd tasks, during those hours when the young girl should forget that there is a school, and which should be devoted entirely to exercise and pleasing diversion, and above all to walking in the open air, causes her to seize, too often with a morbid and intense avidity, upon dancing, as the only method of entire relaxation she is permitted to enjoy; consequently, that which is designed for a graceful accomplishment and pleasing relaxation from more serious pursuits, often occupies the mind exclusively, and proves equally degrading to her intellect and injurious to her health.

A DUTCHMAN from the west went to pay his Excellency the President a visit. He happened to call just as the President and four others were sitting down to dine. The President asked him to be seated, at the same time enquiring if there was anything new in the country.

"No, I think not, except one of my cows hash five calves."

"Ah!—indeed, and do they all suck at one time?"

"No, sir," replied the Dutchman; "four on 'em sucks while the thudder looks on—shust as I doh!"

The hint was so magnificent that a clear plate was immediately ordered, and the Dutchman seated at the table where he partook of a comfortable dinner with his Excellency the President.

UNION PUDDING.

The night before you make this pudding, take a piece of rennet about two inches square (or rather larger,) carefully wipe all the salt from the outside, and, putting the rennet into a tea-cup, pour on sufficient luke-warm water to cover it well. Next morning, as early as you can, stir the rennet water into a quart of rich milk. Cover the milk, and set it into a warm place till it forms a firm curd, and the whey is thin and greenish. Then remove it to a cold place or set it on ice. Blanch in scalding water, two ounces of shelled bitter almonds, or peach kernels, and two ounces of shelled sweet almonds. Pound the almonds in a mortar to a smooth paste, one at a time, (sweet and bitter alternately so as to mix them well) and add while pounding them sufficient rose water to render them light and white, and to prevent their oiling. Grate upon a lump of loaf sugar the yellow rind of two lemons, and then scrape off the lemon grating and transfer it to a saucer. Squeeze over it the juice of the lemons, and mix the juice and the grating with half a pound and two ounces of finely-powdered loaf sugar and a small nutmeg grated; adding gradually the almonds, alternately with two table-spoonfuls of farina flour. Then put the cold curd into a sieve and drain the batter. Beat in another pan the yolks of eight eggs till very light and smooth. Then mix into the egg the curd, alternating with the other ingredients. Finish with a large glass of brandy, and stir the whole very hard. Butter a deep dish of strong white ware. Put in the mixture, set it immediately into a brisk oven, and bake it well. When done set it in a cold place till wanted; and before it goes to table sift powdered sugar over it. It will be still better to cover the top with an icing or meringue, highly flavored with rose water or lemon juice.

This pudding will be found delicious.

WATER.

Water is the natural and proper drink for man. Indeed it is the grand beverage of organized nature. It enters large- and juices of animals and plants, forms an important ingredient in their organized structures, and bears a fixed and unalterable relation to their whole vital economy. It was the only beverage of the human family in their primeval state.

In that garden where grew "every tree pleasant to the sight and good for food," producing all the richness and variety of "fruit and flower" which an omnipotent and all-bountiful Creator could adapt to the relish of his senses, and the exigencies of his entire organization; it cannot for a moment be doubted that man was in a condition the best suited to secure to him the uninterrupted, as well as the highest and best exercise and enjoyment of his physical, mental, and moral powers. His drink was water. A river flowed from Paradise.—From the moment that river began to "water the garden," till the present, no human invention has equalled this simple beverage; and all the attempts to improve it by the admixture of other substances, where alcoholic, narcotic, or aromatic, have not only failed, but have served to deteriorate or poison it, and render it less healthful and safe.

Water is as well adapted to a man's natural appetite, as to the physical wants of his organs. A natural thirst, and the pleasures derived from its gratification, were given us to secure to the vital machinery the supply of liquid necessary to its healthy movements. When this natural thirst occurs, no drink tastes so good and in truth none, is so good as water; none possesses adaptations so exact to the vital necessities of the organs. So long as a fresh supply of liquid is not needed, so long there is not the least relish for water; it offers no temptation, while its addition to the circulating fluids would be useless, or hurtful.

Dr. Muzzey's Prize Essay.

INGRATITUDE.—When Duchesnois, the celebrated French actress, died, a person met an old man who was one of her most intimate friends. He was pale, confused, awe-stricken. Every one was trying to console him; but in vain:—"Her loss," he exclaimed, "does not affect me so much as her horrible ingratitude. Would you believe it, she died without leaving me anything in her will—I, who have dined with her, at her own house, three times a week for thirty years!"

TO KEEP MOTHS FROM WOOLLEN CLOTHING, CARPETS, AND FURS.—Place these articles in linen sheets, or bags, sewed closely together, first beating them, so as to clear off all moths and eggs. Camphor or tobacco, scattered through light trunks, where they are packed, is also a protection.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 12.

SENATE.—After the transaction of the usual morning business, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was taken up. After debating at considerable length, an amendment striking out the appropriation for the erection of the wings to the patent office, without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, on private bills. After debating one bill the Committee rose.

The Committee on the Galphin claim made a report, asking the instructions of the House as to their duties defined in the resolution passed by that body on a former day. After considerable debate a resolution was passed giving the committee more power. The House then adj'd to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 15.

SENATE.—After the presentation of numerous petitions, and the transaction of considerable morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency of the Appropriation bill. After some debate, several amendments were adopted and at 4 o'clock, without having concluded, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the death of the late clerk of the House, Thos. J. Campbell, of Tennessee.

Mr. Gentry, after pronouncing a brief eulogy upon the deceased, offered the usual resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 16.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Deficiency bill was taken up and having been amended in several particulars was passed.

After considerable debate, it was agreed to make Mr. Foote's motion the special order for to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—After a prayer by the chaplain, the subordinate Clerk read the journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Several motions were made when the Speaker decided no other business to be in order until the election of a Clerk.

The resolution to proceed forthwith to the election of Clerk was then adopted.

Having failed to elect one on the fifth ballot, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Butler presented the credentials of Mr. Elmore, the new Senator from South Carolina.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Foote's motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolution to a committee of thirteen.

Mr. Clay re-offered his amendment prohibiting instructions to the committee. Four hours of warm debate ensued, during which Mr. Benton made a motion to lay the bill for the appointment of the committee on the table, which was lost—28 to 24.

Mr. Clay's amendment was opposed by Messrs. Benton, Miller and Webster, as eloquently sustained by Mr. Clay, and carried—28 to 22.

Mr. Benton then moved the amendments heretofore suggested by him, covering fourteen different points, in each of which the connection of California with other subjects is objected to.

Mr. Foote arose to address the Senate and was proceeding with some sarcastic and pungent remarks evidently in allusion to Mr. Benton, but had said nothing sufficiently open and offensive to justify the Chair in calling him to order, when Mr. Benton rose, much agitated, and throwing his chair from him, proceeded by the narrow passage outside of the bar towards Foote's seat.

Mr. Foote leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle and took position in the area, drawing a pistol from his bosom and cocking it. The scene which ensued is indescribable. Many persons rushed from the galleries and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general melee. Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, among whom was Mr. Dickinson, who securing the pistol locked it up in his desk. Mr. Benton in the mean time, was struggling in the hands of his friends, bitterly denouncing Foote as an assassin, who had dared to bring a pistol in the Senate to murder him. He said, "I have no arms, examine me, I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of my way, and let the scoundrel and assassin fire!" In uttering this sentence Mr. B. threw off from either side, those who held him, tore open his vest, and invited the fire of his antagonist.

The Vice President finally succeeded in restoring a comparative state of quiet and Messrs. Benton and Foote resumed their respective seats.

Mr. Clay desired that the Senators pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace in the further prosecution of the affair.

Explanations were offered, and a committee was ordered to examine into the affair, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed voting for a Clerk and on the ninth ballot, Mr. Richard M. Young, (dem.) was elected, having 96 votes, against 82 for Mr. Walker, subordinate clerk of the House.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton moved to postpone the orders and take up the California bill. After some discussion, the motion was laid on the table, and the yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Benton's fourteen points and all were rejected.

The resolution of Mr. Foote, for the appointment of the committee of thirteen was then adopted, 31 to 22, and it was ordered that the members should be balloted for to-morrow.

It was voted that no instructions should be given to the Committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown preferred certain charges against the door-keeper, and a committee of investigation was appointed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the California message, and Messrs. Ewing, of Tenn., and Alston, of Ohio, made speeches of one hour each.

Mr. Cleveland, of Conn., took the floor when the House adjourned.

BY THE MAIL.

NOT QUITE SO BRIGHT A PICTURE.—A Californian correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from Kelsey's diggings, February 21st, says:

Every person appears to be dissatisfied, thinking that the diggings in any other place are far better—consequently there will be a complete change through all the placers. Those on the river are leaving for the hills, and the dry diggers are leaving en masse for the rivers. The Yuba, the Middle and the North forks of the American, appear to be the destination of three fourths of all the miners of the coming season. From appearance I am afraid we must content ourselves with lower wages than we had reason to expect—the number of persons in the mines will be treble that of last year, and the best of the placers have already been exhausted. Our hopes mainly depend upon our success in damming the rivers, and many of these dams paid well last season; but many of them also were total failures. At best, gold digging is a lottery.

The same correspondent gives the following account of a bear hunt.

"The bear was still travelling, and it became necessary for us to take a circuit up the mountain and come in ahead of our game. After a few efforts we succeeded in reaching the crest of a long range of rocks, some twenty feet in height, that immediately overlooked the path on which the bear was still shuffling along, entirely unaware of our approach. Our axeman who was all eagerness, wishing to take a peep below, approached too near the edge of the declivity, when in an instant he found himself sliding down the steep face of the rock, accompanied by a perfect avalanche of snow and stones, and to his now terrified imagination descending into the open jaws of the monster. He yelled lustily for help, but before we could reach the spot he was buried in the deep snow right in the wake of a brain, who was somewhat startled by the noise.

When we reached the edge of the precipice, our companion was just rising from his snowy bed, and the first object that met his bewildered sight was a huge bear, not three feet distant; he had stopped at the noise and was regarding the sudden appearance of our friend with no little astonishment. Our axeman did not remain to take a second look, but giving a yell he started off on a leap and a jump, never once turning to look behind, but no doubt thinking the brute was at his heels. We had a fair mark below; bringing our rifles to the aim, we fired almost at the same instant, and our game fell dead in his tracks. We reached camp at night-fall, tired enough. We bro't but little meat with us, we were too much fatigued to carry it; but the narration of our adventures kept us awake for many long hours.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—The Governor of the Commonwealth, the Mayor of the City, and others in authority in the State and City, are in the daily reception of trial of Dr. Webster, from various sections of the country. The writers of these unheeded communications, must be the most arrant fools to think that their letters receive any attention from those to whom they are addressed.

Persons at a distance can have but little idea of the unanimity of a sentiment here, or of the loyalty of our population to their constituted rulers, to think that all the methods they adopt to turn the current of popular feeling, or to prevent the execution of our laws, will have the slightest effect upon those who are the sworn ministers of justice, in the State of Massachusetts.

Boston Transcript.

UNDERGROUND LIFE IN NEW YORK.—It appears, (says the Boston Journal,) from returns made at the office of the Chief of the Police of New York city, that 18,456 persons in that city, live in underground basements—the number of such basements occupied by them being 3,742—of which about one-half have but one room, and the number of occupants averaging something over five to a basement. Nearly one-third of these are classified as dirty in person, and as occupying basements of the same description. This is a melancholy record of poverty and misery. How few among the "upper ten," while enjoying every comfort and luxury which money can procure, are aware of the amount of suffering and distress which exists among the lower eighth—*Salem Register.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT SACO, ME.—A correspondent writing to the Boston Courier, says:—"On Saturday P. M. the body of a female was discovered under a culvert in State street. The hands were tied with a rope, which was also fastened about the neck and to a plank. Part of the face was eaten away by the rats, so that it will be hard to identify it. It is supposed to be an unsuccessful attempt at abortion, the rope being for the purpose of eluding suspicion in case of the discovery of the body. On Wednesday last, Dr. J. H. Smith, suspected of the murder, was arrested and is now in custody, waiting the report of the 'jury of inquest,' which has been in session since Saturday evening.

A POWERFUL 'TOR.'—The new Fire Engine, built by William Jeffers, of Pawtucket, for the Nameaug Co., New London, Ct., was tested in that city before a committee of the above company, and gave perfect satisfaction, having played an 14 inch stream horizontally 2094 feet; two 14 inch streams about 160 feet high; one 14 inch stream 145 feet high; one 14 inch stream 115 feet high; and six streams of 1 of an inch each, on to the roof of a four story building, this last being a new feature in Engine playing.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACHES.—We understand that as there has been no weather sufficiently warm to cause the peach blossoms to shoot, that the prospects for fine peaches the coming season is very good, unless some unfortunate accident happens to them hereafter from changeable weather.

Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

THE CALIFORNIA FORESTS.—We copy from a letter of W. R. Prince, Esq., of Flushing, published in the American Agriculturist, the following description of the trees in California:

The immense forest region of California, lies within 30 or 40 miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and is comprised principally of pines, cedars, and arbutus virens. Many of the most majestic pines grow within five miles of the loftiest peaks, and are unsurpassed and perhaps unequalled in dimensions by any of the species of the same family found in any other section of the globe. These resinous trees seem only suited to a cool situation, as they nowhere arrive at the same dimensions when found growing in warmer localities, and they are never met with at all until you ascend the mountain region about 180 miles above San Francisco; and the dimensions of the respective trees continue to be enlarged as you advance, until you have reached the very elevated region before referred to.—The largest coned pine, which is called here "gum or pine," on account of the pitch which exudes from it, and of its saccharine flavor, attains a height of 250 to 300 feet in the most favorable positions; but in the arid regions of the lower ranges of mountains it is limited to 100 feet. It spreads its lateral branches to a considerable extent, the leaves are eight inches long, light green, and three in a sheath; the cones, before opening, are 20 inches in circumference at the base, and of proportionate length; the seeds similar in size to those of the European stone pine, (*Pinus pinea*), and equally palatable, and are anxiously sought for and eaten by the Indians, and by the Spanish inhabitants.—The new cones are formed the beginning of October, and have the shape of a rosette and the mature ones shed their seeds toward the middle of the same month.

The small coned-pine attains at equal stature, under the same circumstances, but of spiral growth, the branches extending but a moderate distance, and forming a compact pyramid, the leaves are nine-inches in length, dark-green, and three in a sheath; the cones of this species are only one third or one fourth the size of those of the preceding species; the seeds are small, and shed at the end of September. The young cones are formed in October.

The Californian cedar, growing on the Snowy Mountains attains a height of 200 to 250 feet, and is found in the loftiest regions, intermingled with the two before named pines. The arbutus virens attains a height of about 30 feet on the rivers near Sacramento and Stockton, and after you have ascended the first range of mountains, but on the Sierra Nevada it rises to the height of 80 feet or more, forming a regular and beautiful cone.

The next evergreen in point of beauty, and which by many might be deemed superior on account of its distinctive character, as a magnificent laurus, or bay tree, which attains the height of 20 feet with a diameter of four to five inches. It is rather a large shrub than a tree, with a profusion of branches thickly clad with foliage, the leaves being green, the leaves deep-green, with an even border, lanceolate, about four inches long, and one broad, alternate, but irregularly placed around the branches at about half an inch from each other. It is very thrifty; the fruit ovate, about the size of a small lime, and usually two or three together, rendering it highly ornamental.—If they remain green until October, when they become straw-colored, and attain their maturity. Both the fruit and the leaves are odiferous and pleasant, having the same fragrance as the West-Indian bay, from which "bay rum" is made.

A LARGE YIELD OF BROOMCORN.—The Daily Republican gives the statistics of the Broomcorn crop of Dr. Josiah Trow, of Sunderland, grown in 1849. The land was upon a bank of the Connecticut River in that town. The lot containing about 2 3/4 acres, was "good heart," but not in a high state of cultivation. Eight loads of muck manure, from the hog yard, were applied to the acre. The hills were planted about 30 inches apart, with about 12 stalks to the hill. The yield per acre was 1030 lbs. brush, which sold for cash at 10 cents a pound—\$103; 90 bushels seed, at 33 cents a bushel—\$29.70; total, \$132.70.—The laborer per acre cost \$22.32, and the manure \$8. Deduct the amount, \$30.32, and the net receipts per acre stand at \$102.38. Dr. Trow states that his brush was of superior quality, and that the land can be improved so as to produce much larger crops. Dr. Trow has no temptations to go to California certainly, when 23 1/4 acres net him \$281 at home.

OLD WHITEY, ALIAS BILLY.—General Taylor's favorite War Charger, is now 18 years old, and occupies the stable east of the White House. He bears the marks of two ball wounds, one upon his neck, and the other upon the right thigh. He served in Florida, and in Mexico, and has borne his master over many a battle field. The General has rode him but once since he arrived in Washington, but says the Journal's correspondent, "his affection for his well-tried and faithful steed, is exhibited by his tri-weekly visit to 'Billy's' stable. 'Come Billy,' says the General, and in a moment 'Old Whitey' obeys the well-known voice, and is fondling his head about his master's shoulders like a pet dog. At the waving of a kerchief by the General, Old Whitey prances as if upon the battle-field, moving at the sound of martial music and the roar of cannon."

A MEETING OF THE journeymen shoemakers of New York city, was held on Monday, to take counsel in regard to their grievances. They complain that the general average of their wages hardly ever exceeds \$5 a week, and for this pittance they work twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four, some to support their families, being compelled to labor on the Sabbath. One of the speakers said that some of their number had received 33 cents for making a man's pair of gaiter boots, which sell for \$3; the original value of the materials of which they are made, being estimated at \$1.75, leaves a profit of 92 cents to the employer.

DR. WEBSTER.—The trial of this once eminent Professor, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. We could not bring ourselves to believe that any sane man, could have meditated and committed such an inhuman deed.—But it appears that a jury of his countrymen have pronounced him guilty.

It seems strange, that a man with Dr. Webster's salary and income, should have been reduced to such straits, as to resort to murder, to evade the payment of a few hundred dollars. Many men live comfortably, with larger families than Mr. Webster, on one half his income. The very fact of his being embarrassed, argues something wrong in his moral character.—Yet, we are astonished that his counsel made no greater efforts in his behalf. When we remember the ingenuity and ridiculous subterfuge made use of a few years since, to screen a contemptible villain from the penalty of outraged laws, we can hardly understand why some erudite gentleman did not insist that Mr. Webster committed the murder "in a state of somnambulism."

We suppose that in the case referred to the jury supposed that Maria Bickford, being a poor weak woman, was no loss to society which was probably the truth; but why did they, in the face of full conviction of the crime of murder, acquit him who was certainly in no respect better than his victim? The seducer, the adulterer, having butchered the woman, whom he had professed to love, and wiled from virtue, and her husband, by promises of protection, was by the wisdom of a Massachusetts court of justice (?) acquitted of murder, on the shallow plea, that he committed it in his sleep! We did not expect that after such an outrageous farce, any person would ever be found guilty of murder, in that state, and with the character of the court which sat on that case, in our eye, we can by no possibility respect any of its decisions. Judges and juries who could be made to believe that a man cut a woman's throat, went to a lively stable, got a horse, and made his escape, in a state of somnambulism, could easily be persuaded that the carcass of a sheep, was the body of Dr. Parkman.

Since the expediency of the death punishment has become a question of conscience with many; justice has become an avenger. In the present state of things it were better to abolish hanging, and substitute other penalties, according to the enormity of crime; than to have murderers in the first degree acquitted, by conscientious jurors.

We cannot believe that any person did ever commit deliberate murder, or suicide, in a perfect state of sanity. Some real or imaginary wrong is brooded over, some object of gain is contemplated, some illicit passion is indulged, until the brain is fevered, and the mind warped by monomania, which meditates the death of the offender, or the obstacle to the attainments of the desire. This opinion is strengthened by the fact, that persons of the most human nature, who could never bear in contemplate bloodshed or death, have committed premeditated murder, and when the deed was done, sunk under the most horrible remorse, and in many instances made voluntary confessions; expressing their wonder that they could ever have committed such fearful deeds.

We will not say that these homicides do not deserve to die. If a man would not be hanged, he must not contemplate murder. If the feelings of his family are to be considered, ought not he of all men, to consider them? If he disregard them, and commit the crime, how can he expect an outraged community will, out of respect to them, commute his punishment.

If a thought of taking the life of an obnoxious person intrude itself upon the mind, it is first productive of a sensation of abhorrence; but if it be retained, and reasoned on, it fixes itself in the mind, and soon becomes familiar. The victim soon finds himself meditating on the most feasible means of accomplishing such an object, and after awhile comes to consider its accomplishment as the great object of his life.

But it appears that all murderers do their work in no inconsistent manner, resorting to such shallow devices, and such irrational modes of concealment; often tell such contradictory stories, and make such improbable statements that it seems utterly impossible to believe in their entire sanity. Still if a person has once been actuated by such an insanity, he should be taken care of, lest a return of the same disease, induce a like demonstration.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday, a child of Mr. Culver, of this city, five years old, being at play with another child, about two years older, in a room of Mr. Culver's house Franklin Square, the oldest of the two took from the mantelpiece a loaded revolver, which in the handling of it was discharged at the younger child. The ball struck the right arm, just below the elbow, and passing through the fleshy part, entered the cheek near the mouth, and then passed out through the eye between the lid and the ball. Dr. Leach was immediately called and dressed the wounds, and the child is now doing well.—*Lowell Journal.*

FACTIOUS.—The editor of the Lynn Bay State, in advertising for an apprentice, says that a boy "not older at fifteen than most folks at fifty, can find employment and reasonable compensation," at that office.—If friend Josselyn should succeed in finding a boy, just as described, he certainly would be entitled to a premium for the discovery of the greatest modern natural curiosity extant. We would give a quarter for a peep at him.—*Marblehead Mercury.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A despatch from Washington, dated 11th, says that "Mr. Wilson, from New York, for some time connected with the coast survey, was married last evening, and found dead in his bed, beside his bride this morning."

SEDUCTION CASE.—Albert G. Bagley, gold pen manufacturer of New York, has been mulcted \$1800 for seducing a girl in his employ. The damages claimed were \$10,000, and there was discrepancy in the testimony.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL of the 9th inst.

has the following remarks:—A few weeks ago we received from Mr. T. B. Lawrence, of Boston, an advertisement, for publication in our paper, forbidding the public to trust his wife on his account. On Saturday we received a letter from Mr. L's agent, inquiring if we published the advertisement, and if not, why?

Most certainly we did not publish Mr. Lawrence's advertisement, and we were much surprised at his presuming that we would publish it. Our reason for declining it was that we considered it uncalled for, wanton, and outrageous. It can have been prompted only by an unworthy spirit of resentment. Even if Mr. Lawrence had been poor instead of being, as he is, the son of one of the richest men in the Union, his knowledge of the fact that his wife has always been munificently furnished with money by the most liberal of fathers for the supply of all her wants and the gratification of all her tastes, would have precluded all apology for such a caution as he asked us to publish. The advertisement appeared in two or three papers of this city and in several papers of New Orleans, and the universal feeling which it excited among those who had any knowledge of the parties was one of deep disgust and indignation. We have never, in all our lives, known a parallel case—a case where a lady of such lofty standing and character was posted by a husband who even professed to have a claim to the character of a gentleman.

Although it may seem out of place here, we cannot resist the temptation to say that there is not a lady in Kentucky more admired and beloved than Mrs. Lawrence.—Kind-hearted, beautiful, fascinating, accomplished, brilliant, and the very centre of a refined and magnificent hospitality, she is the idol and the ornament of the society in which she lives. All classes love her alike, the fashionable for her charming social qualities, and the poor for her gentleness and goodness to them. Her city and her State, though both abound in ladies the noblest of their sex, are proud of her. Some of her early hopes have been blighted by her unfortunate matrimonial alliance, but her high heart is uncrushed, her innumerable admirers and friends cling to her more affectionately than ever, and a thousand aspirations ascend to heaven that she may long continue, as now, "happy and giving happiness."

THE NEW SPRING BONNET.—This memorable article has made its appearance in Broadway, and the "items-man" of the New York Mirror, thus rhapsodizes concerning it:—

Like the buds it is delicate, tender, green, with the faintest suspicion of crimson glowing here and there upon its silken surface. Like a beautiful mouth, it is neither too large nor too small; and like a girl passing the sweet *printemps de la vie*, it becomes a woman marvelously. But this exquisite Bonnet, although we had it faithfully daguerrotyped in our memory—as, sooth to say, so have we the face of the wearer—glides from beneath our pen point when we would describe it, and eludes our words. We know not to which of the many surpassing artists in millinery belongs the glory of inventing this indescribable bonnet—but whomever, she may be, silks and scissors have alone prevented her from being an acknowledged poet.

HAVANA CIGARS.—The official estimate of the manufacture of these articles, is thus stated by a Havana correspondent of the *Picayune*. The report states that each cigar-maker will roll daily 3000 cigars, at an average of 50 cents a hundred. Supposing them to work twenty days in each month, this will give 72,000 cigars annually per hand. The consumption in the Island they estimate at 440 millions; and supposing the exports to be 169 millions, this will give 600 millions as the annual cigar manufacture; giving employment in its various branches, to fully 10,000 people, the value of whose labor is not less than \$4,000,000. The consumption of cigars here seems disproportionate; but when we take into consideration, that from childhood almost every one smokes, we do not doubt it is under estimated.

OUTRAGE.—On the 4th inst., a man named Herman Krahn, was tarred and feathered, and marched in procession astride a rail through the streets of Milwaukee.—The cause of this outrage was the alleged ill-treatment and neglect of his wife during confinement, in consequence of which she died. This charge was made against the man immediately after the death of his wife, and a coroner's jury was called, who, after an investigation, returned in their verdict that he was not guilty. One of the jurors states that Krahn was exculpated from the charge, and that nothing was adduced on their request to substantiate the charges.—Warrants for the arrest of all concerned have been issued.

REV. JOHN M. SPEAR during the last year, has delivered ninety-seven discourses; has travelled six thousand two hundred and thirty-nine miles; has made seventy-three visits to prisons in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont; has assisted four hundred and fifteen persons; has distributed five thousand seven hundred and fifty publications; and has become bail to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars for prisoners, most of whom have subsequently done well.

In the same period he has expended for his own support and in the aid of beneficiaries, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars, and has received one thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

SYMPATHY FOR THE WEBSTER FAMILY.—The N. Y. Express says:—It is said that the liberal people of Boston have made up a subscription for the destitute family of Dr. Webster, which has already reached \$20,000, and the widow of Dr. Parkman heads the list with \$500.

EDWIN FORREST NOT DIVORCED.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 18 to 15, has refused to concur in the House bill, divorcing Edwin Forrest from his wife.

A WORTHY ACT.—Yesterday we saw a small vial of gold from San Francisco, which in addition to its being a fine specimen of the natural productions of California, possessed much interest, from the manner in which it came into the hands of its present possessors. It was the proceeds of the first day's labor of two Sandwich Islanders at the mines. These persons were members of a mission church at one of the islands, and when the news of the discovery of the golden resources of California reached them, they left their homes with others, to obtain a share of the rich treasures. Before starting they covenanted with each other "to devote the proceeds of the first day's labor to the Lord." This vow they have sacredly kept, and the contents of the little vial, valued at about \$40, is the contribution which they themselves levied upon their labors. It was forwarded by the steamer to Mr. Hill, the Treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be devoted to the noble purposes of spreading abroad the religion of Christ throughout the world. Of how many professed christians from New England, now in California, can it be said that "they devoted the proceeds of their first day's labor to the Lord?" We fear the great majority would stand reproved when compared with those devoted and consistent Sandwich Islanders, who but a few years ago were sunk in the depths of heathen darkness and degradation. The example of the latter is well worthy of commendation and imitation.

Boston Journal.

AN EXAMPLE FOR BOYS.—We have had a lad in our employ, who during the epidemic of last summer was almost at one moment, deprived of both his parents by cholera. The father in dying, left to his son, then about fifteen years of age, a small house worth perhaps four hundred dollars. This house he rents to a family at a dollar a week, seventy five cents of which, is deducted for his board. He carries papers for us and for an evening journal, receiving for both two dollars a week, which sum, with the two shillings of rent, he regularly deposits in the Savings Bank, each Saturday night. The amount which he received for Carrier's Addresses on New Year's day, will clothe him very comfortably for the coming year, and he will soon be enabled to pay off a small arrear still due upon his house and lot, which will leave that little property clear of incumbrance.

But the best of the story is that the little fellow is very fond of school, and though obliged to be up at his labors before daylight, is always at his seat in the public school, which he attends at the ringing of the bell, in the morning. In the afternoon he is obliged to leave at recess, in order to attend to his duties on the evening paper.

Buffalo Courier.

EXCITEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—At the sitting of the Circuit Court yesterday, a scene of much excitement occurred, growing out of the case of Jackson vs. Clarke and Briscoe, in which a distinguished member of the Washington bar, Mr. Henry May, was counsel for the plaintiff. On the trial of this case, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The Court yesterday, (Judges Morsell and Dunlop,) granted a new trial, stating the verdict to be against the law and the facts. Against this decision Mr. May remonstrated in the strongest terms; his words were ordered to be taken down by the clerk, and he was brought before the Court on a charge of contempt. His expressions were read to him, which he amended to still stronger terms. The Court thereupon expelled him from the further practice at this bar. This decision is much to be regretted, as Mr. May occupies the front rank among the members of the legal profession, and the loss of his valuable services will be severely felt by the whole community. We learn that a number of the jurors shortly after asked to be excused from further service during the term.

Washington Republic.

AN EAGLE CHASING A FLOCK OF WILD GESE.—On Saturday evening, at New Hampton, on the east side of the Connecticut, a large flock of wild geese, upwards of one hundred, were observed flying rapidly and in disorder, being much huddled together, and exhibiting great fright. It was soon discovered that a large eagle was in full chase, and had by his position the command of them, being above them and ready to take advantage of the first straggler. The sight was represented to us by a gentleman, an eye witness, and watched by several with interest. The flock however had not been attacked by the eagle during the time they continued in sight near Hampton Pond.—*Middletown Con.*

A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO MERCHANTS.—We understand that a pugilistic exhibition came off in William street, yesterday, between two wealthy and respectable dry goods merchants. It arose from some difficulty in their business transactions. Upwards of a thousand persons gathered around the heroes to witness the scene.—It finally ended by one getting the other's head under his arm, and pounding his victim until his passion was expended, and the other cried out "enough."

New York Mirror.

SINGULAR AND SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday, an interesting daughter, 13 years of age, of Mr. R. Lukens, of the Northern Liberties, died after an illness of a few days, which, we learn, originated from her picking a fever blister upon her lip with a pin. The body, after death, exhibited all the appearances of those who die from the effects of poison contracted or imbibed from the bite of a venomous reptile.

Phil. Ledger.

MASSACHUSETTS NEW MARRIAGE LAW.—This law, approved March 28, dispenses with the fourteen days notice and publication of intentions hitherto required in the state of Massachusetts, and enacts that such notice shall be given to the registrar, clerk, or other officer appointed for that purpose. Parties married out of the State must give notice of the fact to the officer within seven days after their return.

IMPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1850.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and authorized to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at—Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. Third & Chestnut streets; Baltimore, S. W. North and Fayette.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. H. BARBER & SON,

having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to WM. LEE BARBER, Surviving Partner.

THE FATE OF DANIEL H. PEARSON.—The Governor and Council have passed upon the case of Daniel H. Pearson, recently convicted at Cambridge for the murder of his wife and twin daughters at Wilmington, and their action sustains the sentence of the law. He is to be hanged on Friday the 20th day of July next, at an hour to be indicated in the Governor's warrant to the Sheriff of Middlesex County, which will be issued in a day or two.

Mr. EDWARD MOORE of this town, left the Mayor House, of New York, on Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, intending to go to Orange, New Jersey, by the 4 o'clock train of that afternoon, but has not since been heard of.

SEN AND BELIEVE!—We have examined Prescott's rich stock of Shawls and Silk Goods, at No. 2 Milk Street Boston, and you will be quick to believe it is one of the best to select from. Superior goods and low prices have made the Milk Street Silk and Shawl Store very popular in all circles.

AN ACCIDENT occurred about four miles from town on Saturday morning last, by which Richard R. Turner, a son of Dr. James Turner, seriously fractured his skull. He was returning from Clark's beach on horseback, when the horse balked, and he was thrown against a pile of sharp stones by the side of the road, striking his forehead. The accident happened about 9 o'clock A. M., and he was not discovered until 11 o'clock A. M., having remained two hours in that condition. We understand that his recovery is considered very doubtful.

Geo. W. SIMMONS, of Oak Hall, Boston, sells clothing at low prices. He originated the excellent system of quick sales and small profits, which has rendered his establishment exceedingly popular throughout the known world. —Bargains going to Boston will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at 32 and 34 Ann street.

"THE MISTAKE OF A LIFE TIME: or, the Robber of the Rhine Valley."—Tilley has received this new work, and is selling it for 124 cents per copy.

AMOUNT \$100,000 of double eagles have been coined and issued, and a still larger amount will be coined in the course of a few days.

GRAMM'S MAGAZINE for May, has reached us. The establishment are—Gay and Serious; 'The Mountain Spring'; 'The Game of Draughts'; The next number will commence a new volume, and will be got up in the highest style of artistic excellence. Mr. Graham has now the entire control of this book, and may success attend him.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 399 is published.—The principal article is from the North British Review, on "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey."

SARATON'S MAGAZINE for May, is before us, filled with interesting matter, and beautifully embellished. The June number will contain a portrait of Jenny Lind, printed in tints, with her Biography; and \$1 remitted to the publisher free of postage, will procure five copies.

A CRIMINAL TRIAL (of Charles Rowe for the murder of Wm. White,) has been going on in New York during the present week, a singular circumstance attending which seems to have escaped the attention of the vigilant press of that city. In the trial of Rowe referred to, after all of the evidence for the government had been given in, and the counsel for the prisoner had opened for the defence, it was stated that one of the jurors, who is a German, did not understand English, and could not tell what had been said by the witnesses! The Court did not think it proper for the case to proceed until time had been taken to deliberate as to what would be a proper course, in the situation, to pursue, and an adjournment was taken until the morning. On the next day the District Attorney, to whom the court had referred the difficulty of the previous day, moved that the trial go on. If the prisoner had any objection to the jurors, the proper time to make the exception was when the persons were sworn! The Court acquiesced in this decision, and the trial proceeded! The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree! He was of course tried by eleven jurors! Such a court ought to be abolished at once. It is a tribunal of injustice and crime, rather than of justice and right.

A NUMBER of women of Ohio, dissatisfied with the present position of their sex, have signed a call for a convention of females to meet in the town of Salem, Ohio, on Friday, the nineteenth of this month.—The purpose of the Convention is stated to be, in the words of the signers, to concert measures to secure to all persons the recognition of Equal Rights, and the extension of the privileges of Government without distinction of sex or color.—To inquire into the origin and design of the rights of humanity, whether they are coeval with the human race, of universal heritage, and inalienable, or merely conventional, held by sufferance, dependant for a basis on location, position, color and sex, &c.

MUSCULAR EXTRAVAGANCE.—A gentleman of our acquaintance recently, twice during the day, missed some bank bills, from his money drawer. Disappearing very suddenly and unexpectedly, almost before his eyes, and once when he had his hand on the drawer,—he thought their must be some magic or devilry in it. He made a great ado to his friends, and was on the point of dismissing a clerk on suspicion of knowing something about it. A consultation was immediately called and held around the counter, by a number of individuals—when one of them happening to pull open the drawer, observed a small hole in the farther end of it. Upon closer examination the bills were found, and it appeared that they had been drawn through the hole to some little distance beyond, by a mouse—who evidently went for the sub-treasury without the specie claws—and that he had lined his nest with them! Of course the recoverer of the money, upon finding he had been outgeneraled by a mouse, paid the champagne on the spot. Lowell Courier.

CARYSFORT LIGHT HOUSE.—The contractors who left Philadelphia, to put up the light house at Carysfort, have been obliged to return, with their vessels and materials, as the site selected was composed of a thin strata of stone, which would not substantially sustain the edifice.

RIOT AT LYNN.—A fight occurred at Lynn, on Wednesday, between a couple of negroes, named James Richardson and William Brown, during which the former gave the latter a severe stab in the neck, and cut open the whole side of the right cheek to the bone. Richardson was immediately arrested, and on being searched, a pistol was found in one of his pockets, loaded to the muzzle with powder and ball. Brown was considered dangerously wounded. Richardson was examined on Friday afternoon, and in default of bail in \$500, was committed to Salem jail, to await trial at the May term of the Criminal Court.

THEODORE VIBERT, Esq. late of New York city, and of the firm of Goupil, Vibert & Co., died at Paris on the 14th of March, at the age of 34 years. He was one of the founders of the International Art Union, and came out to this country to be its manager.

STRANGE CUSTOM.—A Berlin paper states, that there is in Russia a place called Annederle, where a most singular custom exists. Every ten years the awful scenes of the crucifixion are enacted by the villagers. Some are dressed to represent soldiers and Jews, some as Pharisees, and many men, women and children stand round as the crowd of spectators, while on the three crosses are nailed figures in wax, and at the feet kneel women who represent the Marys. The whole scene is gone through with in all its details, and lasts all day. This very singular performance, which has been kept up since the middle ages, is announced to take place again in the month of June of this year, and strangers are invited to witness it.

THE HOUSE OF MR. WEATHERBY, near Peru, Illinois, was destroyed by fire in the night; two daughters perished in the flames; another daughter jumped from a window, and broke her back; the mother barely escaped, and one of the sons was severely hurt. The father was absent, en route to California. What a crushing weight of affliction is stored up for him!

AWFUL TO THINK OF.—The Warren Star announces that a pill machine has been made in that town, by which a man can turn out 20,000 pills per day! It may be compared to the Arsenal at Springfield, or any other manufactory for destructive missiles.

THE MINT at New Orleans is closed for want of a treasurer, the incumbent having notified the department several months ago that he resigned from April 1, and several persons having declined the appointment, because the bonds are \$50,000 and the salary only \$2500. There is a good deal of California gold in the mint, which wants coining, and the certificates for which are in the market. The treasurer of the mint is also the officer with whom the collector should deposit public moneys.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—Mr. Walter Colton saw at Rio, a young woman only 12 years old, who had two children. She was married at the age of ten to a man of sixty-five.

COFFEE DRINKERS, LOOK OUT!—A correspondent understands, from good authority, that a merchant on one of the wharves in Boston has sold eight thousand casks of peas, this season, for the purpose of being burnt and ground with coffee; and they are probably now selling as pure Java, Sumatra, &c.—Salem Register.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA. A company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a suspension bridge over the Niagara river at Lewistown, and the work upon it has been commenced under the direction of Edward W. Serrell, civil engineer of this city. The bridge is to be located upon a level with the ridge road, seventy feet above the water, is to be 1040 feet span between the stone towers, supported by ten cables, capable of sustaining 2250 tons, with double carriage way and foot-path, and will be ready for crossing by the first of September next.

Brighton Market, Thursday, April 11, 1850.

At market during the week, 650 Beef Cattle 45 pairs of Working Oxen; 63 Cows and Calves 800 Sheep, and 2600 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle—Extra \$6 25; 1st quality \$6; 2d do. \$5.50; 3d do. \$4.75.
Working Oxen—\$7.50, \$6.00, \$5.25, \$5.00, \$4.75.
Cows and Calves—20, 23, 25, 31, 37, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.
Sheep—\$2.67, 3, 4. A small lot of 50 sold for \$7.50 each.
Swine—\$4 40, retail 4 50.
Remarks—Market very full for this season of the year, and an unusual number of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves.

Meteorological Diary, for Mch 1850.

THERMO-METER.		WIND.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
MAX.	MIN.		
1 40	45	SW NW	Th'k'n' cloudy Clear
2 40	42	SW	Cloudy Clear
3 35	24	SW	Cloudy Clear
4 9	30	NW SW	Cloudy Clear
5 24	38	SW	do do
6 30	40	SW SE	Cloudy Rain Rain
7 34	40	SW NE	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy
8 33	38	SW	Clear Clear Clear
9 24	38	NW SW	Clear Clear Cloudy
10 24	44	SE E	Snow Cloudy Cloudy
11 24	38	NW SW	Clear Clear Clear
12 35	42	SE SW	Snow Cloudy Cloudy
13 30	42	SE SW	Clear Clear Rain
14 36	48	SW	Rain Rain Clear
15 38	45	SW	Clear Clear Clear
16 32	45	SE SE	Clear Clear Clear
17 34	42	SE	Cloudy Cloudy Clear
18 32	38	SE NE	Snow Snow Cloudy
19 32	44	SW	Snow Cloudy Clear
20 17	34	SW	Clear Clear Clear
21 19	35	SW NW	do do do
22 22	40	SW SE	do do do
23 31	35	SW	Snow Snow Cloudy
24 24	37	NW	Clear Clear Clear
25 22	38	NW	Clear Clear Clear
26 24	40	SW SW	do do do
27 26	40	SW	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy
28 32	40	SW	Snow Snow Cloudy
29 27	40	SW	Clear Cloudy Clear
30 30	44	SW	Clear Clear Clear
31 32	45	SE	Cloudy Clear Clear

Mean average of this Month, 33 44
Mean do of March last year, 33 61
Mean do of March 1843, the coldest March in 33 years, 29 29
Mean do of March 1828, the warmest March in 33 years, 40 90

REMARKS.—The Month has been five degrees colder than the corresponding Month last year.

Married.

In this town, on Sunday evening, 14th inst., by the Rev Mr. Jackson, Mr. DANIEL ALBRO to Miss HANNAH MARY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Freeborn, all of this place.
In this town, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev Mr. Jackson, Mr. WILLIAM G. PEARBOY to Miss ANNA H., daughter of Mr. Thomas E. Gardner, all of this place.
In Portsmouth, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Paine, Mr. ISAAC M. GRINNELL to Miss MARY H. SHIGMAN, both of Portsmouth.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, MARIE FREDERICA KANN, of Wittenburg, Germany, wife of Gottlieb Weiser, in the 51st year of her age. Funeral to-morrow afternoon from her late residence in Spring street, which her friends are invited to attend.
In Little Compton on the 13th, Mr. CHARLES WOOD, aged 69 years.
In East Greenwich, 16th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles C. Henshaw, aged 5 years and 74 months.
In Westerly, April 14th, Mr. JOSEPH CRANDALL, aged 79 years.
In Galich, Texas, Nov. 1st, Mr. LORENZO KING, formerly of Little Compton, aged 30 years.
At San Francisco, Feb. 28th, Mr. WM. EDWIN DAVENPORT, son of Wm. R. Davenport, of Tiverton, aged 22 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY, April 16.
Schr Sarah Moore, Black fm Boston; Erie, Hopkins, fm Norfolk.
Schr's Nichols Hassard, Willis, fm Hartford; Minstrel, Chase, fm Norfolk; Angola, Kelley, fm Providence for New Haven; Marietta Hand, Jayne, fm do for New York; J. C. Waldron, Littlefield, fm Block Island for New London; Silene, Lewis, fm Dighton for the Vineyard; Daniel Baker, Rathbone, fm Block Island; Ann Eliza Cottrell, Sharp, fm Providence for Philadelphia; E. A. Hopkins, Crockett, fm Norfolk.
Slps Marketman, Oliver, fm Yarmouth, for Norwich; I. Island, Hall, fm Providence, for New York; Resolution, Baker, fm North Kingstown; Nancy Jane, Gardner, fm do.
WEDNESDAY, April 17.
Bark Rosario, Sprague, fm Somerset for New York.
Schr's Correll, Barton, fm Norfolk for Taunton; Benj. T. Reeves, —, fm Richmond; Virginia, Howes, fm Norfolk; Wasp, Bugbee, fm New Jersey for Taunton.
The sloop Franklin, with a load of Goods from sloop Riezi, (before reported ashore near Watch Hill,) was capsized off Point Judith, about noon, this day, filled and sunk, her mast head remaining above water. The sloop Henry Castoff, Heath, went to the assistance of the Franklin, and was engaged in saving cargo. Two Snacks also went to the P. and saved a few articles, which arrived here this evening.
P. S.—10 P. M. The steamer Perry has just arrived with the Franklin in tow.

THURSDAY, April 18.
Schr's Metamora, Thum, fm Norfolk; Argo, Brighton, fm Fall River.
Sloops Glide, Spencer, fm Noank for Normansland; Olive, Rogers, fm do for do; Clio, York, fm Nappertree bar, with goods from the Riezi; Temperance, Macomber, fm Providence; A. M. P. Gifford, fm Westport for Providence.
Sld—Barks Rosario, New York; Mary Florence, Matanzas; Velocity, Charleston, S. C.
FRIDAY, April 19.
Brig Palo Alto, McIntyre, fm East Thomaston for New York.
Brig Abbot Lawrence, Crowell, fm Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr's President, Jones, fm Assonet for Norfolk; Mary, Milliken, fm Providence for Baltimore; Tionesta, Leland, fm Calais for Philadelphia; Peimnah & Josephine, Allen, fm Eden for Providence; Oregon, Mich, fm Saco for Philadelphia; E. M. Johnston, Lunnet, fm Eastport for Baltimore; Ann Denman, Perry, fm East Thomaston for New York; Saganaw, Crosby, fm Boston for do; Wasp, Devereux, fm Newburyport; Coronna, Phinney, fm Sandwich for New York; Polanthus, Anderson, fm Bath for do; Gen. Warren, Witton, fm East Thomaston for New York; Hope W. Gandy, Devereux, fm Providence for Philadelphia; I. O. O. F. Kenny, fm Thomaston for New York; Choctaw, Phinney, fm New Bedford for Philadelphia; Mozart, Read, fm New Castle for Virginia.
Sloop Capital, Tuthill, fm Fire Island; Arabella, Baker, fm Bristol for Sag Harbor.

MEMORANDA.

Schr's George Engs. Smart, sld fm Key West 27th for Attakapas.
Brig John Balch, Melville, sld at Havana 2d inst. for Matanzas.
Arrived at Stonington, 12th, schr. Daniel Baker, Rathbone, hence.
Cleared from Providence, 16th, brig Algonquin Smith, Havana.
At Centuaga, 27th ult., brig Good Hope, Nichols, for Newport, 12th.
Arrived at St. Catherine's, Jan. 1, brig Gen. Cobb, Price, from Stonington, Oct. 25, for San Francisco.
Schr Fakir, from New York for Philadelphia with a cargo of sunae and ivory, went ashore on Saturday evening, off Cape Island, below Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock. A letter states that he should Cap. Ball not succeed in getting her off, he would discharge her cargo and forward it to Philadelphia.

ALBANY ALE.—Just received in Barrels and Half Barrels, and for sale by STACY, April 20.

Newport Exchange Bank.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Newport Exchange Bank, for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held in the Banking Room on Monday, May 6th, next at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN STERNE Cashier.

April 20.—3w.

TO LET.

THE STORE No. 1. Hammond's Block, now occupied by R. J. Taylor, in possession given on the 1st of May. Also, the Store adjoining formerly occupied by John T. Stanhope. Said Stores are centrally located, and are excellent stands for any kind of business. For particulars, &c., enquire of ZENAS L. HAMMOND.

ENGLISH VEIL CRAPE.—Very wide English Crape, of extra quality, warranted to stand the climate, for sale by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS, April 20.

BONNETS.

A GREAT VARIETY of new and fashionable BONNETS, consisting of TULIP BRAID, CHINA PEARL, MILAN EDGE, QUEEN'S BRAID, &c. &c.

SHAWLS & RIBBONS, with various other new Goods, just received and for sale at the lowest prices, at JAMES HAMMOND'S, Newport, April 20.

WHITE AND PLaid MATTINGS.—4-4 and 5-4 white Canton Matting; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Checked Matting, of prime quality, just received by F. LAWTON & BROS. April 20.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS, AND FIRE BOARD PRINTS.

MORE than 7000 rolls of PAPER HANGINGS of new and beautiful patterns, and of various qualities, and at very low prices. Just received and for sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S, April 20.

Murray House.

This large and conveniently arranged House, pleasantly situated on the Hill, is now ready for the reception of Visitors, and no pains will be spared by the proprietor to make it an agreeable home for those who choose to patronize him. WM. B. WILSON, Newport, April 20, 1850.—6m.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

OLK ROW, No. 2.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received his Spring supply of HATS and CAPS, consisting of Beaver, N. tria, Mole skin, and Silk Hats. Also, a large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps, consisting of Drab and Black Beaver and plain Hats. The assortment of Children's Caps cannot be beat, consisting of more than 20 different patterns. Likewise, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas, all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms. JACOB WEAVER, Newport, April 20, 1850.

At a special Court of Probate, holden at Little Compton April 17, 1850.

APPLICATION is made for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of CHARLES WOOD, late of Little Compton, dec.

On the foregoing, it is ordered, that the same be received, and the subject of appointing an Administrator on said estate, deferred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 15th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that public notice of the same be given, by inserting a copy of this application and order of Court thereon, in the Newport Mercury, for three successive weeks, that all persons interested therein may appear and be heard. OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, April 15, 1850.

An instrument in writing dated February 13, 1849, purporting to be the last will and testament of HANNAH ALBRO,

late of Middletown, single woman, dec., wherein Arnold Albro, is named as Executor thereof, was presented to this Court for Probate and Letters testamentary thereon. It is ordered, that the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town House in Middletown, on the third Monday of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that previous notice of the same be given, by publishing a copy of this order, three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested in the Probate of said instrument to appear at said time, if they see fit, and be heard. A true copy—witness, JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Little Compton, Guardian of the person and estate of HANNAH P. SIMMONS, of Little Compton, (a Lunatic), and given bond according to law. He therefore calls upon all persons having demands against said Hannah P. Simmons, to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment to JOHN CHURCH, Guardian. Little Compton, April 8, 1850.—5w.*

CARPET WARE ROOM.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.

HAVE received their Spring supply of CARPETS, embracing all the various qualities, and now offer them for sale very cheap.

—AMONG THEM ARE—
SUPERFINE THREE PLY CARPETS, LARGE OR SMALL FIGURES, SUPERFINE INGRAIN, BRUSSELS & COMMON do., do. do. EXTENSIVE & TAPESTRY do., VENETIAN STATE CARPET all widths, SUPERIOR EXTRA TWILL VENETIAN STAIR, TAPESTRY VENETIAN STAIR, SUPERIOR HEARTH RUGS, STRAW MATTINGS,—MATS, CANVAS OIL CLOTHS, and in fact every desirable article usually found in a Carpet Ware Room. Carpets Cut, Made, and laid down at the lowest price and at Short Notice. Newport, April 13.

SUPERIOR Black Italian Silks—all widths: Striped & Figured Fancy Silks; Printed Foulard do. very low; Plaid do. do.; Changeable Silks & Satins. ALSO, A great variety of the leading Styles of Dress Goods; in Lawns Muslins & Berages, just opened and for sale at the Lowest Prices, by WM. C. COZZENS & CO. April 13.

NEW CARPETINGS.

THE undersigned offer to their customers, a large assortment of Carpetings, including upwards of Thirty new patterns and styles, among which are six pieces of Lowell Three Ply, bought at their late Auction at a low price, which will be sold accordingly. Also, English Three Ply, London make; do. superfine do. do. Thompsonville Three Ply; do. superfine; and every variety of common Carpeting, from 35 cts. down to 1s. all of which they will sell in large or small quantities, as cheap as they can be had in any town or city.

April 20. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—50 boxes Oranges and Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Tamarinds, Guava Jelly, Nuts, Citron, Dried Cherries, Canton Ginger, Fire Crackers, Syrup, Catsup, Cigars, Maple Sugar, Liquorice, Cocoanuts, Bird Seed, &c., &c.,—all just received and for sale at the Variety Store corner of Thames and Frank streets, by April 20. STACY.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8, 1850.

APPLICATION is made for the appointment of an Administrator on the estate of SUSAN TOMPKINS, late of Little Compton, dec.

It is ordered, that the appointment of an Administrator as aforesaid be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., and that public notice of the same be given, by inserting a copy of this order in the Newport Mercury, for three successive weeks, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard. OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8, 1850.

APPLICATION is made for a settlement of the account of FEEG BAILEY,

as Guardian of Taylor Briggs, his ward. On the foregoing, it is ordered, that said settlement be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the Thirtieth day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., and that a copy of this order be inserted for three weeks successively in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard. OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

A Splendid Lot

OF RICH BONNET RIBBONS, together with other MILLINERY articles, opened THIS DAY, March 30, at A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames street.

Spring Fashions.

A. SHERMAN, at No. 261 Thames street, has received a large assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising all the FASHIONABLE BRANES in the market, which he offers cheaper than ever. [March 16, 1850.]

Horse vs Steam.

THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices. Orders punctually attended to. SIMON MOFFITT, Newport, April 6, 1850.—1f.

TO LET.

And possession given about the 1st of May. THE store and large back room adjoining, for many years occupied by J. H. Barber. Also, two rooms directly over the subscriber's store. JOSEPH M. HAMMETT, 123 Thames street. Newport, April 6, 1850.—1f.

FIGS, Dates, Jujube Paste, Fig Paste, Oranges and Lemons, just received at YOUNG'S.

Old fashion'd green Window Blinds

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, PAPER WINDOW SHADES, AND—

Next week, a good assortment of MUSLINS, for Window curtains, for sale cheap by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Boots, Shoes & Shoe Stock.

FOR CASH ONLY!

T. C. WALES & CO., NOS. 19 & 21 BROAD, & 45 & 48 CENTRAL ST'S, BOSTON.

ARE NOW SELLING their superior stock of Boots, Shoes and Shoe Stock in lots to suit the Trade, at lower prices for Cash than any other dealers in the United States.

CASH.

Purchasers are earnestly invited to call before they buy. Boston, April 8, 1850.—2m.

April 13, 1850.

VERY SUPERIOR French Black Broadcloth; for sale very cheap by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

ALSO, A variety of Cashmeres of fancy style including some adapted for childrens wear.

A COUNTRY SEAT ON RHODE ISLAND, FOR SALE.

The well known residence of the late George Irish Esq., containing 64 Acres, with barn, and other buildings, situated one & a half miles from the compact part of Newport, on the road to Providence and Boston. There is an orchard of 4-1-2 Acres of the choicest fruit trees in good order. The Farm is well fenced with stone wall, has a brook running thro' it. The situation is one of the best on the Island, on high ground, and the Ocean & Bay can be seen from the lower windows. There is sufficient front on the road to accommodate three houses, and have sufficient room for each. It will be sold in such portions as purchasers may wish. ALSO, The Farm east of the above now occupied by J. J. Smith, containing 103 Acres, well walled, with a good House, out buildings, and a young Orchard in bearing condition, and well watered, and in every way a desirable situation. For terms apply to either of the subscribers who have a plat of the farm. GEORGE I. BAILEY, GEORGE BOWEN, Executors.

The Providence Journal will please insert the above 4 months and forward their bill to the Executors. (April 13.)

TLOWER SEED.

—A splendid assortment, just received and for sale cheap. Those who wish for a choice article, will do well to call immediately at the Park Saloon. H. H. YOUNG.

SALE.

BY S. A. PARKER, AUCTIONEER. WILL be Sold THIS DAY at 115 Thames St. at 10 o'clock A. M. Mahogany Sofa, Lounges, Carved panel Bedstead, Common do. Maple Chair, Old fashioned Side-board, Two case drawers, late Refrigerator zinc lined, one good Feather Bed, common do. one Fowling Piece, Two new wheelbarrows and a variety of other articles. April 20.

Guard

No. 17 TRAMER ST., CORNER OF MARSH SQUARE.